Sadguru Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji, Hubballi, Karnataka

Ref: Wikipedia

Shri Siddharudha swamiji at hubballi matt

Siddharudha Swami(26 March 1836-21 August 1929) was an Indian Hindu guru and philosopher.

Biography

Sadguru Siddharudha Maharaj lived in the style of an ascetic throughout his life. Considered[*by whom?*] to be an incarnation of Shiva, one of the Trinity deities of Hinduism, Siddharudha renounced his home and his family ties at the young age of 6 years, and set himself the goal of finding his Satguru or spiritual master. Siddharudha later surrendered himself, as a student, to the realized soul Shri Gajadandaswami, and served at his Ashram.

According to the book *Siddharoodh Charitra* by Shivadas, Siddharudha was blessed by his guru and was asked to undertake a pilgrimage with the purpose of helping those in need,

dispelling ignorance, and revealing the right path to spiritual enlightenment to those who were seeking. Henceforth, Siddharudha traveled from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, delivering the right wisdom for spiritual awakening and methodical liberation to all those who were cognizant of his exemplary standards of spiritual practice before setting down at Hubli, where he was quickly recognized for his spiritual knowledge & immaculate sainthood. People sought him out from neighbouring states for solace, satisfaction of desires and spiritual enlightenment.

He died at Hubballi in the year of 1929 and was entombed at his ashram. He was believed to be working miracles for his devotees.[*who?*] A proverb runs by in a native Indian Language kannada:

Siddharudhara Jolige Jagakkella holige

which signifies the food that is served at his ashram and the miracles that occur of it.

Followers

- He served the people without any discrimination, having a Muslim disciple named Kabirdas (not his original name) who was known for his dedication to him.
- Parampoojya Shri Kalavati Devi (alias *Aai* meaning mother in Marathi), was his supreme disciple. Formerly known as Rukmabai Mallapur, she herself is well known as a supreme saint, whose *samadhi* is found at Shri Harimandir at Angol, Belagavi.
- He had a devoted disciple, Gurunatharudha. His samadhi is just beside the samadhi of Sri Siddharudha Swami in Hubli Matha.
- He gave *sannyasa* to Swami Muktananda, who studied at his ashram in Hubli until Siddharudha's death in 1929, he then left to study with a disciple of Siddharudha called Muppinarya Swami at his Sri Airani Holematt in Ranebennur Haveri District
- Shri Guru also had a disciple, Shri Shivaputra Appaji whose samadhi is situated at 20 metres distance from siddharoodh math. At present Shri Abhinav Shivaputra Swamiji is head of that math.
- Sri Iychanda Bolliappa from Devanageri village was his supreme disciple. Swami Bolliappa was a regular visitor to Siddharudha Matha located in Cherambane village, Kodagu district, Karnataka.
- Sri Sathguru Athmananda Swamy was a faithful disciple of Sri Sidharooda swamy. His samadhi is located in Athmananda colony, RT nagar Bengaluru.

Teachings

Siddharudha Maharaj is an acknowledged Hindu master of the Saivite Advaita stream of Vedic thought and has followers throughout India, especially in the villages of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telugu states.

Honour

- A commemorative postage stamp honouring Siddharudha Maharaj was released by Department of Post on 6 July 2024.[1]

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Ref: AI Overview

Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji (1836–1929) was a **revered Indian mystic and social reformer of the Advaita Vedanta tradition**. Renowned for denouncing the caste system and championing universal brotherhood, he lived an ascetic life, preaching the path of selfless service (*dasoha*) from his primary ashram in Hubballi, Karnataka. [1, 2, 3, 4]

Key Details & Spiritual Legacy

- **Philosophy:** Taught that divinity resides within everyone, fiercely critiquing blind beliefs, rituals, and man-made divisions.
- **The Math:** He established the Shri Siddharoodha Swamy Math in Hubballi, which continues to provide free communal meals to all visitors.
- **Historical Impact:** His teachings of social equality and unity drew notable Indian freedom fighters, including Mahatma Gandhi and Lokamanya Tilak, who sought his blessings.
- **Teachings:** He stressed *Aroodha*—a spiritually ascended state where a seeker realizes there is no distinction between the self and the divine. [1, 5]

Planning a Visit

- **Location:** The primary ashram is located on Karwar Road in Hubballi, Karnataka.
- **Timings:** The premises are typically open daily from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM.
- **Events:** The math hosts massive annual festivals, including processions that draw widespread devotional participation across Karnataka. [3, 6, 7]

You can track ongoing community events, pujas, and developmental activities directly through the official Shri Siddharoodha Swamiji Math Trust Committee portal. For visitor experiences and reviews, check the Shri Siddharoodha Swamy Math Tripadvisor page.

AI responses may include mistakes.

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siddharudha_Swami
[2] https://oldrol.lbp.world/UploadArticle/225.pdf
[3] https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g1154299-d10516153-Reviews-Shri_Siddharoodha_Swamy_Math-Hubli_Dharwad_Dharwad_District_Karnataka.html
[4] https://grokipedia.com/page/Siddharudha_Swami
[5] https://saieditor.com/?p=4673
[6] https://www.instagram.com/popular/siddharoodha/
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Ref: Google Gemini

About Sri Siddharoodha Swami....Hubballi... Karnataka..and His Teachings

Info is given under following headings:

Greatness of the Swamiji.....location..his parents..his birth..childhood..young age...spiritual inclinations...His guru...sadhana...travels .. teachings...his temple or Ashram...his main disciples...miracles performed if any ..his written works... or discourses. or teachings...final days...death...samadhi or memorial ashram..present state of ashram and daily routines..any other info..

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Here is a detailed, structured overview of the life, teachings, and legacy of **Sadguru Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji**, compiled under the requested headings.

Greatness of the Swamiji

Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji (1836–1929) is revered as one of the greatest exponents of **Advaita Vedanta** (non-dualism) and spiritual humanism in modern India. Widely considered by his followers to be an incarnation of Lord Shiva, his greatness lay in his radical simplicity, absolute detachment, and a lifelong mission of breaking down social barriers. Long before formal social reform movements gained political momentum, Swamiji practiced complete equality, viewing all beings as manifestations of the divine consciousness.

Location, Birth, Parents, and Childhood

- **Birth Date:** March 26, 1836 (born on *Chaitra Shuddha Navami*, the same auspicious tithi as Sri Rama).
- **Place of Birth:** Chalakapur village, Bhalki Taluk, Bidar District, Karnataka.
- **Parents:** Born to a devout couple, **Sri Gurushantappa** and **Devamallamma**. Traditional accounts mention that both parents had divine dreams of Lord Shiva and Goddess Saraswati prior to his birth, prompting them to name him 'Siddha' (the perfected one).
- **Childhood:** Even as a young boy, Siddha showed an innate detachment (*Vairagya*) from worldly pursuits. During his *Aksharabhyasa* (formal schooling initiation ceremony), he famously questioned the nature of formal education, displaying a profound, spontaneous understanding of the sacred syllable *Omkara*. He preferred the company of ascetics and spiritual contemplation over playing or material objects.

Young Age, Spiritual Inclinations, and His Guru

Driven by an intense urge for self-realization, Siddha renounced his home and family ties at the tender age of **six years**. He wandered in search of a true spiritual master (*Satguru*).

His quest led him to **Shri Gajadanda Swami** at Amargunda (Devara Bhupur) in the Raichur district. Recognizing the young boy's extraordinary spiritual potential, Gajadanda Swami

accepted him as a disciple. Siddha served his Guru with complete surrender for nearly 12 years. Impressed by his realization and mastery over the inner self, the Guru initiated him into the ascetic order (*Avadhootashram Diksha*), naming him **Shri Siddharoodha Bharati**.

At this point, Swamiji famously returned his external Shiva Linga to his Guru, stating that having realized the formless, supreme reality within, he no longer required external symbols—a testament to his deep immersion in the Advaita philosophy.

Sadhana and Travels

Blessed by his Guru to spread spiritual awakening and dispel ignorance, Swamiji undertook an extensive **pilgrimage across the length and breadth of India entirely on foot**, lasting over twenty years.

- He traveled from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, visiting sacred spaces like Kashi, Hampi, Srisailam, and Mahabaleshwar.
- During this long period of intense *Sadhana* and nomadic wandering, he encountered diverse cultures, language barriers, and occasional hostility from orthodoxy, meeting every challenge with profound equanimity and compassion.

Teachings, Discourses, and Written Works

- **Core Philosophy:** Practical Advaita Vedanta and Spiritual Humanism. He emphasized that God is one and resides within every individual as the inner light.
- **Universal Brotherhood:** He strictly rejected the artificial divisions of caste, creed, gender, and religion.
- **Discourses:** After settling down, Swamiji regularly delivered daily spiritual discourses (*Pravachanas*). He chose to expound upon classical texts in accessible ways, teaching Sri Nijaguna Shivayogi's *Shastras*, the *Bhagavad Gita*, the *Upanishads*, the *Panchadashi*, and the inner secrets of the *Brahma Sutras*.
- **Written Works:** Swamiji did not write formal treatises himself; instead, his spoken wisdom, life stories, and dialogues were captured by his close disciples. The primary text documenting his life and philosophical dialogues is the **Sri Siddharoodha Kathamrita** (originally composed by Shivadas).

His Temple, Ashram, and Main Disciples

- **The Ashram:** Swamiji eventually settled in **Hubballi (Hubli)**, Karnataka. Initially staying on a simple stone platform in Dumageri, his presence transformed the area into a major spiritual center, now famously known as the **Shree Siddharoodha Swami Math**.
- **Prominent Visitors:** The ashram became a beacon for the Indian freedom movement. Eminent leaders like **Mahatma Gandhi** (visited in 1924) and **Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (visited in 1922) sought Swamiji's blessings and guidance.
- **Main Disciples:** Reflecting his universal outlook, his closest disciples came from diverse backgrounds:
    - **Sri Gurunatharudha Swami:** His foremost disciple, who served him with absolute devotion.

- **Kabirdas:** A dedicated Muslim disciple who became a core part of the math's inner circle.
- **Sri Shivaputra Mahaswamiji** and **Shri Muppinarya Swami**.
- **Parampoojya Shri Kalavati Devi (Aai):** A supreme female disciple who later established her own spiritual center in Belagavi.
- **Swami Muktananda:** The well-known spiritual master studied at the Hubli ashram during Swamiji's final years.

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Miracles Performed

While Swamiji discouraged the pursuit of miracles (*Siddhis*) as distractions from self-realization, hagiographies record numerous instances where his deep compassion manifested inexplicably to comfort the suffering:

- **The Infinite Alms (*Jolige*):** A famous native Kannada proverb, *"Siddharudhara Jolige Jagakkella holige"* (Siddharoodha's begging bowl can feed the whole world), originated from instances where small quantities of food or sweets distributed by him miraculously sufficed to feed massive gatherings of villagers.
- **Healing the Afflicted:** Traditional texts record instances where he cured life-threatening fevers, saved individuals from imminent accidents, and transformed violent minds into peaceful seekers through his silent gaze or a word of blessing.

Final Days, Death, and Samadhi

Swamiji spent his final decades in Hubballi, constantly surrounded by seekers. On **August 21, 1929**, having fulfilled his earthly mission, Sadguru Siddharoodha Swamiji consciously relinquished his mortal coil (*Mahasamadhi*) at the age of 93.

He was entombed within the ashram grounds in Hubballi. Directly adjacent to his final resting place sits the Samadhi of his beloved, loyal disciple, Sri Gurunatharudha Swami, who passed away shortly after him.

Present State of Ashram and Daily Routines

Today, the **Shree Siddharoodha Math** in Hubballi is managed by a dedicated trust committee and functions as a massive, beautifully maintained pilgrimage site. It stands as a living symbol of communal harmony, attracting thousands of visitors daily (with crowds swelling to over 15,000 on Mondays and festival days).

The ashram operates seamlessly on two foundational principles: **Anna-dasoha** (the unconditional serving of free meals) and **Gyana-dasoha** (the free imparting of spiritual knowledge).

The daily spiritual routine inside the Math follows a strict, traditional schedule:

Time	Activity / Program
5:00 AM – 7:00 AM	*Suprabhatam* (morning wake-up hymns), *Bhajans*, followed by *Panchamrutha Abhisheka* (ritual bathing), *Kakad Aarti*, and *Mangala Aarti* at the twin Samadhis.
7:30 AM – 8:30 AM	Morning *Shastra Pravachana* (lecture on sacred texts) in the Pathashala/Preaching Hall.
8:30 AM – 10:30 AM	Morning *Prasadam* (blessed breakfast/meals) served in the grand dining hall.
4:00 PM	The main temple doors remain open throughout the day for continuous general *Darshan* (closing at 9:00 PM).
5:00 PM – 6:30 PM	Evening *Bhajans* and *Keertanas*. The deities/idols are adorned with the sacred *Nagabharana* (serpent) crown.
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM	Evening *Shastra Pravachana* for daily visitors.
6:30 PM – 8:00 PM	Grand *Palanquin Seva* (*Pallakki Seva*) where the representation of the Swamiji is carried around the inner sanctum, accompanied by *Maha Mangala Aarti*.

8:00 PM – 8:30 PM	Final night rituals and *Mangala Aarti*.
8:00 PM – 9:00 PM	Devotional music concerts and spiritual programs held in the *Kailash Mantap*.
8:30 PM – 10:30 PM	Night *Prasadam* (dinner distribution) for all visiting pilgrims.

The grandest annual event is the **Siddharoodha Jathra** (chariot festival) held during Maha Shivaratri, where an intricately carved wooden chariot carrying Swamiji's image is pulled through the streets of Hubballi by hundreds of thousands of devotees in a magnificent display of collective faith.

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Ref: GrokAI

Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji, Hubballi, Karnataka

****Greatness of the Swamiji****
Sri Siddharudha Swami (also spelled Siddharoodha or Siddharudha Maharaj) is revered as a prominent 19th-20th century Hindu guru and philosopher in the Saivite Advaita tradition. Many consider him an incarnation of Lord Shiva. He lived as an ascetic, emphasizing Advaita Vedanta (non-dualism), universal brotherhood, rejection of caste distinctions, tolerance, and selfless service (*dasoha*). His life exemplified spiritual wisdom, compassion, and practical spirituality, attracting devotees across Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Telugu regions. He is seen as a beacon of equality and devotion, with his ashram known for miracles, free meals, and guidance that helped dispel ignorance and foster enlightenment. A postage stamp was issued in his honor in 2024.

****Location****

Primarily associated with Hubballi (Hubli), Karnataka, where he settled later in life and where his main math (ashram) and samadhi are located. Born in Chalakapura (or Chaalakaapura/Bidarkote near Bidar/Humnabad), Bidar district, Karnataka.

****His Parents****

Father: Gurushantappa (or Guru Shantappa).
Mother: Devamallamma (or Deva Mallamma).

His birth was considered miraculous, with legends of divine visions involving Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati.

****His Birth****

Born on Ramanavami, 26 March 1836 (some sources cite 20 March), in Chalakapura, Bidar district. Named Siddha (meaning a perfected soul) at birth.

****Childhood****

From a very young age, he displayed extraordinary spiritual maturity and siddhis (powers). At age 5, during *Aksharabhyas* (initiation into writing), he explained the profound inner meaning of "Om" (Pranava) in terms of Lord Shiva's five faces, astonishing his father and teacher. Legends include reviving a dead ox, using *Jalavidya* (water knowledge) to immerse a friend in bliss underwater, making fruits fall from a tree with a glance, reviving a dead snake through chanting "Om Namah Shivaya," and demonstrating *Anila vidya* (wind/air knowledge) for swift movement. He showed early detachment and divine insight.

****Young Age & Spiritual Inclinations****

He renounced home and family ties at age 6 to seek his Satguru. At age 7, he meditated in a Shiva temple, leading to a dramatic incident involving a snake bite (symbolic testing by Shiva) that reinforced his resolve to serve a guru. He left home with friends in search of a spiritual master.

******His Guru****

Shri Gajadanda Swami (or Gajadandaswami). Siddharudha served him devotedly for about 12 years as a sweeper and student at his ashram, learning scriptures and practicing austerity. His guru eventually recognized his high realization and bestowed the title "Siddharudha Bharati" or similar.

****Sadhana****

Intense service, meditation, wearing a Shiva lingam for 12 years (later internalizing it), scriptural study (Upanishads, etc.), and prolonged austerities. He meditated in caves (e.g., at Golconda, Hampi/Virupaksha temple for 3 days). His sadhana emphasized inner realization over external rituals.

****Travels****

After blessings from his guru, he undertook extensive pilgrimages across India—from Kashmir to Kanyakumari—spreading wisdom, helping the needy, dispelling ignorance, and guiding seekers. He visited major sites like Srisailam, Kashi, Hampi, and Mahabaleshwar, engaging in debates, miracles, and teachings that challenged caste pride and ritualism. He eventually settled in Hubballi.

Teachings

Rooted in Saivite Advaita Vedanta: the unity of the soul (Atman) with the ultimate reality (Brahman/Shiva). He critiqued external rituals, caste system, and empty orthodoxy, advocating universal brotherhood, love, tolerance, equality, and *dasoha* (selfless service). Key ideas include inner divinity (e.g., Shiva lingam within), practical spirituality through service and devotion, and realizing God as omnipresent. He promoted disciplined living, mantra chanting (e.g., "Om Namah Shivaya"), and crossing stages of realization symbolized by Om's components. His approach was inclusive, open to all backgrounds.

His Temple or Ashram the

Shri Siddharoodha Swami Math (or Siddharudha Matha) in Srinivas Nagar, Hubballi, Karnataka (near Indipump Circle). It serves as a major spiritual center with prayer halls, samadhi, and facilities for worship and meditation.

His Main Disciples

- Gurunatharudha Swami (samadhi beside his).
- Kabirdas (Muslim disciple).
- Kalavati Devi (Aai, supreme disciple, samadhi in Belagavi).
- Others: Akkalkot Sharanappa, Jayakrishna, Shyamananda of Gokak, Nagabhushana Shivyogi, Channappa, Ramaroodha, Shanmukharoodha, Swami Muktananda (studied there), Shivaputra Appaji, Iychanda Bolliappa, Sathguru Athmananda Swamy, and more.

Miracles Performed (if any)

Many legends attribute siddhis and miracles to him, such as reviving the dead, controlling elements (*Jalavidya*, *Anila vidya*), appearing elsewhere via *Mano vayu siddhi*, making Shiva lingams appear/disappear, and divine interventions (e.g., Lord Shiva and Annapurna manifesting). His ashram food is proverbially linked to miracles: "Siddharudhara Jolige Jagakkella holige" (his food satisfies the world with miracles). Devotees report ongoing blessings.

His Written Works or Discourses/Teachings is

He is not primarily known for authoring major original texts but for discourses on Advaita, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, etc. The math published works like *Siddharoodh Charitra* (by Shivadas), booklets on his life, *Siddharudha Kathamrita*, and reprints of Nijaguna Shivayogi's works. Discourses emphasized Vedantic principles, often recorded or compiled by followers. The math continues to publish related spiritual literature.

Final Days, Death, Samadhi or Memorial Ashram

He lived ascetically in Hubballi. He attained mahasamadhi on 21 August 1929 (aged 93) in Hubballi. His samadhi is at the Siddharudha Matha there, a focal point of devotion. Gurunatharudha's samadhi is adjacent.

****Present State of Ashram and Daily Routines****

The math is a vibrant, well-maintained spiritual hub open daily (typically ~5/6 AM to 10 PM). It features 24-hour devotion elements in spirit, daily prayers/aarti, meditation, and communal activities. A key feature is *annadana* (free meals/prasad) for all devotees, served in shifts (e.g., morning breakfast ~8:30-11 AM, afternoon ~12:30-5 PM, night ~8:30-10 PM), reflecting *dasoha*. Thousands visit daily; it includes Shivratri Jatre and serves as a center for seva, education, and equality. The Hubli railway station is named after him.

****Any Other Info****
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He was a contemporary of figures like Shirdi Sai Baba. Lokmanya Tilak visited him. The math functions like a gurukula, promoting Advaita and social harmony. His legacy includes fostering interfaith respect and practical Vedanta. Visitors can participate in rituals and receive prasad. For the latest, check the official math resources.

This summary draws from traditional accounts and biographies; some details (e.g., exact dates or miracle narratives) may vary across sources as they are hagiographic. The ashram remains a living testament to his teachings.

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Ref: ClaudeAI

Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji of Hubballi

Here's a structured overview of Sri Siddharoodha Swami of Hubballi, based on devotee accounts, temple records, and Wikipedia.

Birth & Parents

He was born on 26 March 1836 in Chalakapura village, Bidar district, Karnataka, to mother Devamallamma and father Guru Shantappa, (Grokipedia) a family from the Lingayat Banajiga community. (Grokipedia) His father reportedly had a dream of Lord Shiva merging into his heart, and his mother dreamed of Goddess Saraswati announcing the birth. (Saieditor) Thirteen days after birth he was named 'Siddha,' meaning an already perfected soul. (Saieditor)Sri Siddharoodha Swami of Hubballi

Childhood & Spiritual Inclinations

Devotee accounts describe an unusually precocious child: at age five he told his mother he didn't need formal schooling since he'd "come as a Guru," (Siddhaguru) and stories circulate of him reviving a buffalo he'd cursed, and a "Jalavidya" episode where he revived a drowned friend. From early childhood he showed inclination for spiritual matters and is said to have worked wonders even before formal initiation. (Blogger) He challenged caste

orthodoxy young — as a boy he reportedly rebutted a visiting scholar's argument that only Brahmins had the right to study the Vedas and Upanishads. (Lbp)

Renunciation & Guru

At around age six or seven, he renounced home and family to search for a Satguru, (Wikipedia) eventually reaching the ashram of Shri Gajadandaswami at Amaragunda, Lingasugur taluk, Raichur district. (Grokipedia) He served his guru by cleaning the ashram, washing clothes and vessels, and cooking, while learning Brahmavidya. (Blogger) His discipleship there lasted roughly 12 years, and his guru gave him the name "Siddharudha Bharati" after he surrendered his personal Shivalinga, saying inner realization made the external symbol unnecessary.

Sadhana & Travels

His guru then blessed him to undertake a pilgrimage to help the needy, dispel ignorance, and guide spiritual seekers. (Blogger) He covered the journey entirely on foot over about 20 years, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, (Lbp) teaching against superstition and blind belief.
Settling in Hubballi & the Math

He arrived in Hubli around 1877, at age 41, after his country-wide tour, (Lbp) first staying near a forest/graveyard area in a simple cottage that gradually grew into the present Siddharoodha Math. The math became known for preaching Advaita philosophy and was visited by notable figures like Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi; (Temple in Karnataka) other visitors reportedly included Sai Baba, Shivayogi of Navalgund, and the poet-saint Shishunal Sharif. (Lbp)

Teachings

His core message: salvation lies in self-knowledge, and the human body is the vehicle for liberation through right conduct. (Blogger) He firmly rejected caste hierarchy — he taught that all people are equal regardless of social, religious, gender, or economic background, once declaring at a discourse that there were no Brahmins present, only Shudras, to underline that true worth comes from the soul, not birth. (Grokipedia) He preached the oneness of all religions and welcomed devotees from every community. (Grokipedia) His teachings drew on the Kaivalya Paddhati of Nijaguna Shivayogi, (Lbp) whose reincarnation he is widely believed to be.

Disciples

He had numerous direct disciples, including Gurunatharudha, Shivaputra Maha Swamiji, Kabiradasa (a Muslim disciple), Muppinarya, Nagabhushana, and Symananda. (Lbp) A notable woman disciple, Rukmabai Mallapur, later known as Kalavati Devi ("Aai"), became a revered saint in her own right; her samadhi is at Shri Harimandir, Angol, Belagavi. (Wikipedia) He also gave sannyasa to Swami Muktananda, who studied at the Hubli ashram until 1929. (Wikipedia)

Miracles

A popular Kannada saying captures his reputation: **"Siddharudhara jolige jagakkella holige"** — if Siddharudha begs, the whole world gets sweet pancakes (Hubli) — referencing miraculous abundance associated with the ashram's kitchen. Devotee literature also recounts childhood miracles like reviving a dead buffalo and a friend who appeared drowned.

Final Days & Samadhi

He attained samadhi on 21 August 1929 in Hubli (Journey with Sharmi) (some sources cite 2 August) and was entombed at his ashram, which his followers built into the present-day math around his samadhi shrine.

Present-Day Ashram

Today, Shree Siddharoodha Math in Hubballi functions as an active pilgrimage center. It's open daily from 4:00 AM to 9:00 PM, with aarti at 6:00–6:30 AM, 12:00–12:30 PM, 6:00–6:30 PM, and 8:00–8:30 PM. (Journey with Sharmi)
Free prasad (food) is served daily from 12 PM onward, continuing his teaching on service and community. (Hubli)
In recognition of his legacy, Hubli's railway station was renamed Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji Hubballi Junction. (Hubli) A commemorative postage stamp honoring him was released by India's Department of Post on 6 July 2024. (Wikipedia)
His birth anniversary (Siddharudh Swami Jayanti) is celebrated annually on Chaitra Shukla Navami.

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Ref: PerplexityAI

Sri Siddharoodha Swami of Hubballi

Sri Siddharoodha Swami of Hubballi is one of Karnataka’s most revered saints, remembered as a realized Advaita teacher, a tireless wanderer in search of truth, and the spiritual heart of the Siddharoodha Math in Hubballi. His life is usually presented as a blend of austerity, equality, service, and direct spiritual experience rather than formal institutional scholasticism [1][2].

Greatness of the Swamiji

Siddharoodha Swami is widely honored as a saint of the Saivite Advaita tradition, and devotees regard him as an incarnation of Shiva [1]. His greatness lies in his simple life, deep realization, and his ability to attract people from many backgrounds through spiritual

teaching and compassionate service [1][2]. The math at Hubballi continues to be a major pilgrimage center, showing the lasting strength of his influence [2][3].

Location and Math

His principal center is the Shri Siddharoodha Swami Math at Srinivas Nagar, Hubballi, Karnataka, about 4 km from Hubli Junction [3][2]. The math is open daily, with timings generally given as 5:00 AM to 10:00 PM or 6:00 AM to 10:00 PM in different listings [3][2]. It is especially known for the samadhi shrine, daily annadana, and annual festivals that draw large crowds [2][4].

Birth and Early Life

Siddharoodha Swami was born on 26 March 1836 and passed away on 21 August 1929 [1]. One source says he renounced home and family at the age of six in search of his Satguru, which became a central theme in his spiritual biography [1]. Publicly available summaries do not consistently give the names of his parents, so I am not stating them here without a reliable source [1].

Spiritual Inclinations

From childhood, he was drawn toward renunciation and spiritual pursuit rather than ordinary worldly life [1]. Traditional accounts describe him as leaving home very young and becoming intensely committed to self-realization [1]. His life is remembered more for sadhana and direct realization than for social or political activity [1][2].

Guru and Sadhana

One summary says he studied under Guru Shri Gajandaswamy when he was six years old [2]. He is said to have traveled widely after that, seeking wisdom and practicing spiritual discipline before settling in Hubballi [1][2]. His sadhana is generally associated with Advaita realization, inward contemplation, and a life of simplicity [1][3].

Travels and Teaching

He is described as traveling from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and sharing spiritual wisdom along the way [1]. His message emphasized service, equality, affection, and spiritual awakening [2][1]. At Hubballi he became known as a teacher whose presence attracted devotees and seekers, and the math later became the center for preserving and spreading his teachings [1][3].

Core Teachings

His teachings are broadly associated with Advaita Vedanta and Saivite devotion [1][3]. The practical emphasis was on truth, humility, service, and seeing the divine in all beings [2][1]. A recurring theme in current math notices is the importance of annadana and devotion expressed through service, which reflects the living spirit of his teaching tradition [4].

Ashram and Daily Life

The math at Hubballi functions as his samadhi shrine and living spiritual institution [1][2]. Current notices from the math show daily religious activity, annadana, visitor receptions, preaching programs, and periodic celebrations such as jayanthi and festivals [4]. The site also appears to maintain regular community and ritual routines, keeping the institution active rather than purely memorial [4].

Disciples and Visitors

He gathered a large following, especially in Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Telugu-speaking regions [1]. The math has also been visited by notable public figures such as Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak, according to several summaries [2][5]. That historical attention helped establish the math's wider reputation beyond local devotion [2][5].

Miracles and Reverence

Devotees believe he performed miracles, though such accounts are hagiographic and vary by source [1]. In devotional tradition, his sanctity is often expressed through stories of answered prayers and divine grace rather than documented miracle claims [1]. If you are making educational content, it is best to present these as faith-based traditions rather than verifiable historical facts [1].

Writings and Discourses

I did not find a clear, reliable listing of authenticated written works by Siddharoodha Swami in the sources accessed here [1][4]. His legacy seems to be preserved more through oral teachings, disciples, devotional memory, and the functioning of math than through a known corpus of texts [1][3]. The math's present-day announcements suggest that discourses and spiritual gatherings remain part of the living tradition [4].

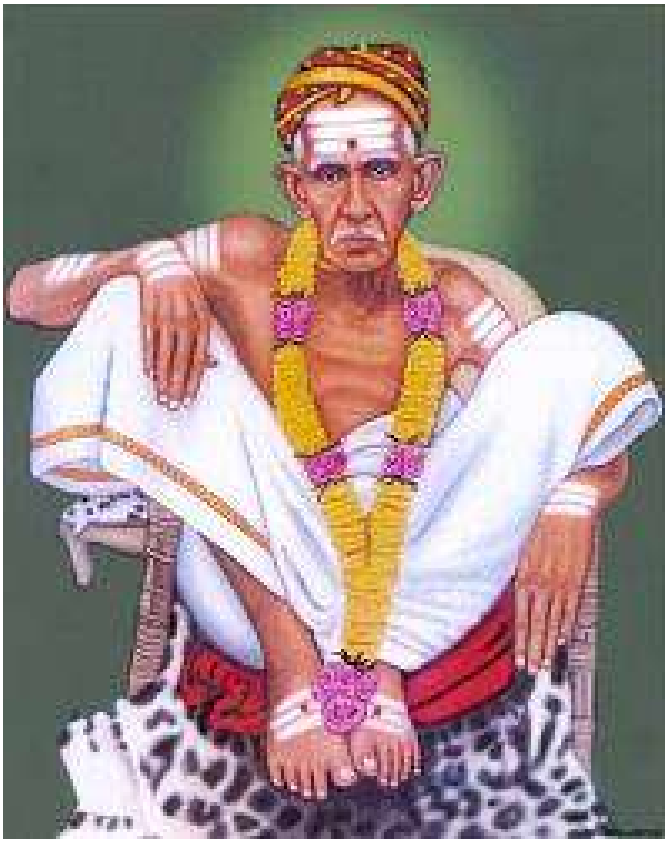
Final Days and Samadhi

Siddharoodha Swami died in Hubballi in 1929 and was entombed at his ashram [1]. His samadhi became the focal point of the math, and it continues to attract devotees in large numbers [1][2]. The memorial site is central to the identity of the institution and to annual observances such as Maha Shivaratri and other festivals [5][2].

Present State

The math remains active, with regular annadana, programs, and trustee-managed public religious events [4]. Recent notices show visits by dignitaries, religious celebrations, and offerings made to support daily food service [4]. In practical terms, it functions as both a pilgrimage destination and a continuing spiritual institution rooted in Siddharoodha Swami's memory [4][2].

Photos



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Videos

Sri Siddharoodha Mahatma…full movie (2 hrs 44 min):

https://youtu.be/SLWrQlkROPQ?si=vDTu8UePJh5LVt9p

Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji….Documentary (29 min):

https://youtu.be/-aK6HnkxBMs?si=xAhGhbdP5LsmQKC3

Siddharoodha Swamiji…devotional song (5 min):

https://youtu.be/F5lLXnb7FuM?si=x5E8oZIt3YhiG64y

Sri Siddharoodha Math, Hubli …History (19 min):

https://youtu.be/aOXUMgiw-9w?si=X-bJEfcX1dy5-BaN

Sri Siddharoodha Swamiji charitre (21 min):

https://youtu.be/E_5o1MXQxk8?si=XttDYSbiGtZn1qjR

Pravachana by Sri Krishnamurthi Sastry (59 min):

https://youtu.be/J_sNazH6JNk?si=xfTPo2p-3JXyv213

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
June 30, 2026

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